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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO	
10/770,285	02/02/2004	Dinh Q. Vu	DINH.001CP1	2216	
20995 7	7590 03/23/2005		EXAM	EXAMINER	
KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP			LACYK, JOHN P		
2040 MAIN ST			ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER		
IRVINE, CA			3736		
			DATE MAIL ED. 02/22/2004		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/770,285	VU, DINH Q.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	(1)			
	John P Lacyk	3736				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).						
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on						
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This	action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-33</u> is/are pending in the application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.						
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.						
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).						
a) All b) Some * c) None of:						
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.						
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage						
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).						
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary	/ (PTO-413)	Ì			
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal		152\			
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2/02/04.	6) Other:	atent Application (PTC	-132)			
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 1-04) Office Ad	ction Summary	Part of Paper No./Ma	il Date 31805			

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The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
 The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 3-4, 11-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 3-4 and 11-12 are directed to the intended use of the device and provide no further limitations of the device. They are merely directed to what part of the body in enclosed inside the device.

3. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

4. Claims 1-33 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-31 of U.S. Patent No. 6,685,628 in view of Heaven et al (5,337,754). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the patented claims

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claim the same device except for the bag being expanded by a plurality of self expanding struts instead of inflating the bag. Heaven et al discloses a similar bag and teaches that it is well known to use self expanding struts to open the bag from a closed position once the bag has been inserted into the body. Therefore a modification to use self expanding struts would have been obvious in view of Heaven et al since this would allow for the bag to open without the need for additional structure to inflate the bag thereby allowing less cumbersome device being inserted.

- 5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 6. Claims 1-2,5-9, 13-17, 26-27, 29-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heaven et al in view of Moll et al (5,522,790).

 Heaven et al discloses an isolation bag that has a membrane and an ribs that are used as an expandable structure. Heaven et al states (column 9, lines 30-45) that the ribs or other mechanical expansion means are pre-bent in a configuration resembling the device in a expanded state and are collapsed to fit within an insertion tube or housing (4). Clearly when the device is removed from the tube (4) after it is inserted into the body the ribs would expand to the original expanded position. Heaven et al also teaches using a drawstring to close the bag (column 8, lines 22-26). Heaven et al

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discloses the claimed device except for at least one port to allow a surgical instrument to pass therethrough. Moll et al discloses a similar device to isolate an organ within the body to perform a surgical procedure and teaches that it is well known to use ports on a bag-like chamber to allow for surgical instruments to be inserted while the bag is expanded (column 8, lines 17-25) to allow the instruments to access the organ during the procedure while maintaining the organ isolated from the rest of the body. Therefore a modification of Heaven et al to include such ports would have been obvious since this would allow for access to the organ during the procedure while being able to isolate the organ from the rest of the body.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John P Lacyk whose telephone number is 571-272-4728. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri, 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Max Hindenburg can be reached on 571-272-4726. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3736

J.P. Lacyk